

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

The Anchor: 1888

The Anchor: 1887-1889

---

3-1-1888

### The Anchor, Volume 1.06: March 1, 1888

Hope College

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/anchor\\_1888](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/anchor_1888)



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

**Repository citation:** Hope College, "The Anchor, Volume 1.06: March 1, 1888" (1888). *The Anchor: 1888*. Paper 3.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/anchor\\_1888/3](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/anchor_1888/3)

**Published in:** *The Anchor*, Volume 1, Issue 6, March 1, 1888. Copyright © 1888 Hope College, Holland, Michigan.

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the The Anchor: 1887-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Anchor: 1888 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).

# THE ANCHOR.

,"Spera in Deo."—Ps. xlii. 5.

VOLUME I.

HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., MARCH, 1888.

NUMBER 6

## THE ANCHOR,

Published monthly during the college year by THE ANCHOR ASSOCIATION, at  
HOPE COLLEGE.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:  
HERBERT G. KEPPEL, '89.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:  
MARTIN FLIPSE, '90. I. VAN KAMPEN, '90.  
HENRY J. LUIDENS, '91. ADRIAN J. PIETERS, '91.  
PHILIP SOULEN, '92.

BUSINESS MANAGER:  
JAMES OSSEWAARDE, '90.

ASSISTANT MANAGERS:  
HARRY KREMERS, '90. HENRY J. VELDMAN, '92.

Entered at the Post Office, Holland, Mich., as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

Press of H. A. TOREN, Printer, 48 Lyden St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SUBSCRIPTION—One Copy, one year, 50 c.; Single Copies, 5 c.  
The name of the author must accompany all contributions, copy to be written on one side of paper only.  
For advertising rates apply to the Business Manager.  
All Communications should be addressed to THE ANCHOR, Hope College, Holland, Mich.

OTHER institutions have their college songs, and why should not Hope College have its collection? Alumni tell us that among the most pleasant recollections of student days are the songs which were learned while at college. Nothing could be more pleasant for students leaving Hope than to remember her in song. Many college traditions deserve to be thus remembered, and the praises of Macatawa Bay and River could furnish many a theme for college song. A collection of rousing airs would awaken an interest in music among the students, which is very desirable. Will not some of our music-loving alumni and students take this matter in hand? Let the few songs which have been sung at alumni gatherings be a nucleus around which to gather this collection. Many alumni could contribute and each graduating class should be expected to furnish at least one appropriate song. Then in a short time Hope College would have its own collection of songs. We shall be very glad to hear from friends interested in this matter.

ACCORDING to previous notice, Prof. P. A. Latta entered upon his duties on Friday, March 16th, and formally opened the Normal Department of Hope College. The arrangement at present is provisional or preparatory. He will meet the Grammar School classes as they are existing, and give special drill in those branches of study which are required of teachers. From among those already in the institution, and from those who may come for the special purpose of receiving instruction in didactics, etc., he will organize classes in the new department. Quite a number of our students have expressed their intention of taking the Normal Course, so far as may be in their power. At the beginning of the next term we hope to welcome quite an accession from those who have been or expect to be teachers in the Common Schools of Ottawa and Allegan Counties. A Summer Institute will follow, in July and August, under experienced instructors, but with Prof. Latta in charge.

SOME interest is manifested by college students in Volapük, the new universal language. Students have their hobbies as well as other classes of persons, and at present this new "world language" appears to be one of these hobbies. Many will begin its study and derive pleasure and undoubtedly some little profit from it, but whether the acquirement will ever prove of actual benefit to the student remains to be seen. The construction of the language is altogether artificial, very simple, and easily acquired. As the words are mostly borrowed from the English and German, our students would find little difficulty in acquiring a vocabulary. Altogether the simplicity and novelty will make the study interesting. The universities of Munich and New Orleans have already established chairs in Volapük, and others are expected to follow. If this new medium ever becomes as prominent a factor in the commercial world as the



metric system has become, none will regret time spent in learning it.

We are glad that we can refer the reader to an able article on the claims of Volapük in another column, which we trust will be carefully read by all.

THE question of substituting Monday for Saturday as a holiday, is being discussed in many colleges. Several institutions have already given the plan a fair trial and feel fully satisfied with the results. Strong arguments are advanced in favor of the change. Monday's recitations are almost invariably the poorest of the week, and worry over these unprepared lessons undoubtedly disturbs the "rest" which should characterize the Sabbath day. The fourth commandment is perhaps not actually broken, yet the spirit of the commandment is violated by worrying over the next day's recitations. Changing the weekly holiday from Saturday to Monday would diminish the temptation to desecrate the Sabbath, and would forever banish the "blue Monday." The change would also be very desirable to many of our students who live outside of the city and visit their homes at the end of each week. These students are now obliged to go to much trouble and expense that they may return in time for Monday's recitations.

Some years ago the plan was tried at Hope College, and we believe, with success: but for some reason or other our institution has again returned to the time-honored custom of a Saturday holiday. We confidently believe that a change would prove as beneficial for Hope as it has for Cornell and other institutions.

TWO very interesting lectures were delivered under the management of the Fraternal Society, since our last issue. The first by Dr. Geo. F. Hunting, subject, "Pictures and Parables," showed us how important a position pictures and parables hold in literature. Nothing embellishes our language more and makes it more impressive than the use of illustrations. Even as the sight of a beautiful painting or a piece of statuary makes an indelible impression on the mind, so a parable, when aptly used, is at the same time pleasing and assists the memory.

The second lecturer was Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, subject, "Robert Burns." One can hardly help ad-

miring the "Peasant Bard" of Scotland, when he is so vividly pictured, that we can almost see him following his plow, and stopping now and then to pen a few sweet, muse-inspired lines.

All present were greatly pleased by these lectures, and many regretted that the audiences were not entertained an hour longer.

#### HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

"He builded better than he knew."

MAKING a trip on Lake Michigan, and sitting on the deck of the steamer, as the night settled down heavy and deep, we watched the sparks from the smokestack shooting up into the darkness, and, in a moment, falling into the abyss of blackness below. The thought presented itself: How like the flashes of genius that have shone upon the world for a brief instant and then have been quenched in the dark waters of oblivion. Byron and Shelley glittered for a short space in the firmament, then sank in the engulfing darkness. The lives of Keats and Chatterton were even more evanescent.

Among those whose genius was so early extinguished, was Henry Kirke White. He was born in 1785, and died in 1806, having just arrived at man's estate. His father was a butcher, of Nottingham, so his circumstances were such as not to be able to afford Henry superior advantages, but the boy early showed an insatiable desire for learning. When about six or seven, he wrote a tale of a "Swiss Emigrant," but such was the diffidence which a consciousness of genius inspired, that he showed the story only to a servant in the family, whom he had taught to read. His father wished to bring him up to his own trade, but his mother was opposed to this. When he was thirteen his mother opened a boarding-school for young ladies. This increased the resources of the family, and enabled them to give Henry better advantages. The father decided he should be apprenticed to the hosiery business; but the mother perceived his repugnance to this, and sympathized with his desire for an education. "He must have something to occupy his mind," she said. Here is another example of the influence which the mother has in shaping character and giving direction to genius. The instances are so numerous that it may be considered the rule, that the

mother of a genius is either in some respects a superior woman, or, at least, is capable of sympathizing with the aspirations of the child. By skilful management and much self-denial, Henry was at length articled to an attorney, and began the study of the law. He applied himself with unremitting diligence to study. On beginning the study of Latin he scarcely took time for his meals, and he conjugated the Greek verb in his walks. He, in addition to this, acquired a knowledge of Italian, and also of Spanish and Portuguese. He engaged in debate in the literary society of Nottingham. He wrote articles for the local press. Some that he published in the *Monthly Mirror*, attracted the attention of the publishers, and through their encouragement he was induced to publish a volume of poems, that he might be able to defray his expenses at college. The volume, while it contained many crudities and showed immaturity, gave undeniable evidence of poetic genius. "To an Early Primrose" is one of the poems found therein:—

"Mild offspring of a dark and sullen sire!  
Whose modest form, so delicately fine,  
Was nursed in whirling storms,  
And cradled in the winds.

Thee, when young Spring first questioned Winter's sway,  
And dared the sturdy blusterer to the fight,  
Thee on this bank he threw  
To mark his victory.

In this low vale, the promise of the year,  
Serene, thou openest to the nipping gale,  
Unnoticed and alone,  
Thy tender elegance.

So virtue blooms, brought forth amid the storms  
Of chill adversity; in some lone walk  
Of life she rears her head,  
Obscure and unobserved;

While every bleaching breeze that on her blows,  
Chastens her spotless purity of breast,  
And hardens her to bear  
Serene the ills of life."

Any of our readers can perceive delicacy and beauty in such poetry, but the *London Monthly Review* failed to find anything to commend, and alluded to it in such a way as to make it appear that Henry was trying to impose bad verses upon the public for the purpose of obtaining a support. It is not the first instance in which reviewers have been indiscriminating. In the case of Byron the criticism of the *Edinburgh Review* roused his indignation and he wrote "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which was, in fact, the waking up of his powers. Henry was affected differently by the criticism on his work. He felt it unjust, but was almost crushed by it. However, the criticism made

him acquainted with Southey the poet, who encouraged him and became his friend.

At this time our poet's opinions on religion were somewhat unsettled, but the curate of Nottingham put into his hands a book—Scott's "Force of Truth,"—which dissipated all his doubts, and led to his unreserved consecration to God. This change in his views led him, with his accustomed ardor, to the determination of giving up the study of the law, and devoting himself to the church. His friends were all opposed to this, but he felt that duty called him to sacrifice his prospects of gain, and to devote himself to the service of his fellow men and of God. His employers released him from his engagement with them, and some gentlemen, interested in his behalf, obtained a partial support for him at Cambridge. He spent a few months in intense study preparatory to entering the university, and his application undermined his health. Then he was advised to strive for a vacant scholarship, and this required new application. Finding his health would not permit this, he went on with his regular studies for the university. He allowed himself no rest nor relaxation. He sat up till two o'clock at night, he rose at five. Mind and body could not bear the strain. He became ill; no skill could save him; he sank into a stupor, and when his brother, who had been summoned, arrived, Henry knew him but for a moment. He died Oct. 19, 1806. Southey, who has written his biography, says of him: "There never existed a more dutiful son, a more affectionate brother, a warmer friend, nor a devouter Christian. Of his powers of mind it is superfluous to speak; they were acknowledged wherever they were known. It would be idle to say what hopes were entertained of him, and what he might have accomplished in literature."

The promise of his youth and his early death have thrown a melancholy interest around him that, perhaps, his writings alone would not have awakened. And yet, "He builded better than he knew."

A single poem has made him known and endeared him to the Christian world. That poem is "The Star of Bethlehem." It has been sung by assembled men and women in the vast congregation; the settler amid the forests of the north, and the pioneer on the prairies of the west. The sailor has hummed it in his night-watch on the deep. The missionary has repeated it in the jungles of India. Childhood has lisped it, and old age chanted it. It has comforted the living and cheered the dying.

The army of the Potomac lay encamped before Petersburg after a day of conflict. As the stars came out, a single voice sang,

"When marshalled on the nightly plain."



At the second verse other voices joined, until it spread from regiment to regiment, and the mighty host swelled the chorus that filled the vast cathedral arched by the sky:—

"For ever and for ever more  
The Star—the Star of Bethlehem."

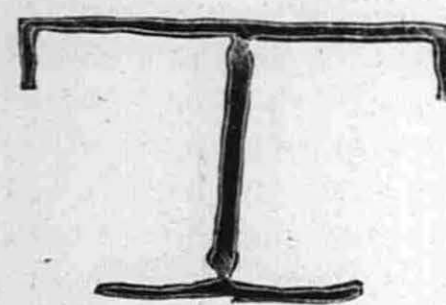
God's ways are not our ways. Not in vain was that short life. Not in vain the talents entrusted to him. Had he lived scores of years, could he have accomplished more? We cannot tell; but we learn that genius consecrated to God is blessed. His life went out as the sparks were quenched in the water, but his work, insignificant as it seemed, remains.

"The righteous shall shine as stars in the firmament."

WM. A. SHIELDS, '66.

### VOLAPÜK.

BY DR. J. VAN DER LAAN.



THE desirability of a universal language is conceded by all competent to judge.

The three existing languages—English, German, and French—are too difficult and

complicated either in their grammatical requirements, etymological uses, or pronunciation, for either one of them to lay claim to the distinction of ever becoming an international medium of communication. If then we wish to obtain such a language, we are to look somewhere else for the realization of our hopes.

A language, in order to be universally adopted, must, of course, be extremely simple both in its grammar and in its syntax, and yet capable of expressing with accuracy the most varied mental perceptions. Its rules are to be few, simple and absolute—without exceptions—and, above all, it should have some definite system of construction, upon which it might be extended as occasion and the progress of the races requires.

Such a language Volapük is claimed to be, and, after briefly giving its more prominent laws, I shall ask the reader to judge for himself as to whether or not this claim is likely to be sustained.

I need not ask, I think, an apology for calling the attention of the readers of THE ANCHOR to this subject; when we are told that to-day more than one million in Europe are either making use of or study-

ing this new language, and that already considerable attention is paid to it on this side of the Atlantic, it must be admitted that we can no longer entirely ignore its claims, and justice demands that we give it a fair and impartial hearing.

Volapük, from *vola*, the genitive case of *vol*, (world,) and the root-word *pük*, (speech,) is the name given to the language constructed by Johann Martin Schleyer, a Catholic priest of Constanx, Baden, for the express purpose of forming an international language, not to displace any of the already existing idioms, but to establish a language easy to acquire, simple in construction, and capable of expressing all forms of ideas for the social, commercial, and scientific relations of mankind.

Its alphabet consists of twenty-seven letters, nineteen consonants and eight vowels, which receive the continental pronunciation, as e. g.:

a	as	a	in father.
e	ai	fail.	
i	i	machine.	
o	o	no.	
u	u	pull.	
ä	a	hat, cab.	
ö	ea	earl.	
ü	u	plume (French.)	

The consonants have the same powers as in English, except c, g, j, and z.

c is pronounced as j in just.  
g is always hard, as in dog.  
j has the sound of sh, as in she, and  
z that of ts, as in the German.

There are no diphthongs or triphthongs, every vowel sound makes a distinct syllable, thus *neit* (night) and *neif* (knife) are pronounced *nay-ët* and *nay-ëf* respectively. The accent is invariably upon the final syllable; there are no silent letters.

Both the definite and the indefinite article are discarded in Volapük; when the indefiniteness is to be prominently indicated the indefinite adjective pronoun *sambul* (someone, anyone,) is used.

Substantives have four cases, viz.: nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative. The nominative is the unchanged form,

the genitive is formed by adding a,  
" dative " " e.  
" accusative " " i.

The plural is invariably formed by adding *s* to the singular. There is, therefore, but one form of declension, and this is the same for all the genders, thus,—*cil* (child) is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>cil</i> .	<i>cils</i> .
Gen.	<i>cila</i> .	<i>cilas</i> .
Dat.	<i>cile</i> .	<i>ciles</i> .
Acc.	<i>cili</i> .	<i>cilis</i> .

As to the gender of nouns the same rule applies as in English; where the word implies a distinction of sex, the feminine is formed by prefixing the syllable *ji*, thus:

*stag* (stag)—*jistag* (hind),  
*son* (son)—*jison* (daughter),  
*pul* (boy)—*jipul* (girl),  
*tidel* (male teacher)—*jitidel* (fem. teacher).

This rule applies to all but those nouns where the one indicating the female is derived from a different root, as, *man* (man) becomes *vom* (woman), instead of *jiman*, *söl* (gentleman), is *lad* (lady), instead of *jisöl*, *pat* (father) has *mot* (mother), instead of *jipat*, etc.

Diminutives, when used as terms of endearment, are formed by adding the syllable *il*, as, *motil* (little mother, mother dear,) *blukil* (brooklet,) etc.—When associated with the idea of inferiority or meanness, the prefix *lu* is used, while *le* has the opposite effect, namely, of exalting the person or thing; for instance:

*dom* (house), *ludom* (cottage), *ledom* (palace).

When simply small in size without regard to quality is intended, the syllable *sma* (from *smalik*, small, little,) is prefixed:

*him* (tree)—*smabim* (brush),  
*zigad* (cigar)—*smazigad* (cigarette).

In compound words (substantives mainly) the prefix *ne* negatives the meaning of the original, as:

*flew* (friend)—*neflew* (enemy),  
*bel* (mountain)—*nebel* (valley),  
*läbo* (fortunately)—*neläbo* (unfortunately).

If the original word commences with an *e*, the *e* of the *ne* is dropped:

*ek* (some one)—*nek* (no one),  
*evelo* (ever)—*nevelo* (never), etc.

Adjectives are derived from nouns by adding *ik*, or for the sake of euphony, or when two or more are derived from the same noun, each with a different meaning, *lik*, *nik*, or *sik*, as,—

*gud* (goodness)—*gudik* (adj.) (good),  
*saun* (health)—*saunik* " (sound),  
*yun* (youth)—*yunik* " (young), etc.

In composition the adjectives or other qualifying

words are regularly placed after their substantives, and are then not declined; thus,

*neif pata* (father's knife),  
*julels tidela* (the teacher's scholars),  
*sons dutik* (industrious sons).

For the sake of emphasis, however, the adjective or other limiting word may precede its substantive, and must be declined; *gudiks mans* (good men), *gletiks doms* (large houses), etc.

Adjectives are compared by adding *um* and *un* for the comparative and superlative degree respectively; while by adding an *o* they are changed into adverbs:

ADJECTIVES.	ADVERBS.
<i>gudik</i> (good),	<i>gudiko</i> (well),
<i>gudikum</i> (better),	<i>gudikumo</i> (better),
<i>gudikün</i> (best),	<i>gudiküno</i> (best).

The personal pronouns, *ob* (I), *ol* (thou), *om* (he), *on* (one), *of* (she), *os* (it), and their plurals, are declined like nouns:

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i>	ob	ol	om.	obs	ols	oms.
<i>Gen.</i>	oba	ola	oma.	obas	olas	omas.
<i>Dat.</i>	obe	ole	ome.	abes	oles	omes.
<i>Acc.</i>	obi	oli	omi.	obis	olis	omis.

The reflexive pronoun *ok*, plural *oks* (self) is used when the subject of the sentence is also the object, as, *dlefom oki* (he hits himself), *älöfoms okis* (they loved themselves); in all other cases the proper pronoun is used.

The possessive pronouns following the rule of the adjectives are formed from the personal by adding the suffix *ik*:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>obik</i> (my),	<i>obsik</i> (our),
<i>olik</i> (thy),	<i>olsik</i> (your),
<i>omik</i> (his),	<i>omsik</i> (their),
<i>ofik</i> (her),	<i>ofsik</i> (their).

To prevent too frequent repetitions of the *ik* sound, it is allowable to substitute the possessive case of the personal pronoun for the possessive adj. pronoun; instead of saying, *pat omik gudik* (his good father), it is allowed to say, *pat oma gudik*.

The demonstrative and relative pronouns, *at* (this), *et* (that), *kel* (who or which), are declined like nouns; when necessary to prevent ambiguity, they may take the feminine *of* or neuter ending *os*:

(this) <i>at</i>	<i>atof</i> fem.	<i>atos</i> neut.
(that) <i>et</i>	<i>etof</i> "	<i>etos</i> "
(who) <i>kel</i>	<i>kelof</i> "	<i>kelos</i> " (which).

Usually however the simple form is used.



There is in Volapük but one form of conjugation. The present indicative active is formed from the root of the verb, or that part which is left after removing the infinitive ending which is always *ön*, and adding to this root the personal pronouns, *oh*, *ol*, *om*, and their plurals as suffixes. The pres. ind. act. of *labön* (to have) is therefore:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
labob (I have),	labobs (we have.)
labol (thou hast),	labols (you have.)
labom (he has),	laboms (they have.)

The tenses are marked by prefixing to the root the different vowels, the tense sign of the present being wanting. For the other tenses they are:

a for past	as alabob (I had),
e " perfect	as elabol (you have had),
i " past perfect	as ilabom (he had had),
o " future	as olabobs (we shall have),
u " " perfect	as ulaboms (they shall have had),

The passive voice adds *pa* or *p* to the active through all its tenses as a prefix:

löfob (I love),	palöfob (I am loved),
älöfol (thou loved),	pälöfol (you were loved).

But, Mr. Editor, I have already taken up too much space; I will therefore discontinue for the present. If perchance some one of your readers may have become sufficiently interested to study it up for himself, I shall feel gratified. Or, if you have doubts as to the propriety of giving this a place in Hope's ANCHOR, you are at liberty to consign it to the waste-basket.

MUSKEGON, MICH.



Where the fir trees in profusion  
Shed their sweet refreshing odors;  
Where the maples often whisper,  
On the quiet summer evenings,  
Some mysterious old story  
To the willows forward bending,  
While the night bird, laughing softly,  
Flits and dashes in the moonlight,—  
There it was that Oenaloela,  
Of the race of bronzed hunters,  
Of the men who ever wander

Through the trackless wildernesses,  
Sat one sunny day in springtime  
At the entrance of his wigwam.  
Big in stature, strong of muscle,  
With an eye that oft would sparkle,  
Dancing, as it were, with pleasure,  
Oft would flash and flame with anger,  
Silent there he sat and solemn.  
From his hair of raven-blackness  
Rose the feathers of the eagle,  
Nodding gently in the breezes  
From the lake beyond the forest.

On this day so bright and pleasant—  
While in depths of azure floating  
Slowly moved the fleecy vapors,  
Far too thin to hide the sunbeams  
Playing gaily through the branches—  
Clouds of deep thought cast their shadows  
On the brow of Oenaloela.  
He who formerly with gladness  
Joined the braves in the wild war-whoop  
Ringing like a yell of demons  
From the region of black shadows,  
Now was in his bosom fighting  
The desire to tread the warpath,  
And to hearken to the summons  
Of his chieftain, on the morrow  
To attack the Nischignos.  
And he heeded not the glory  
Of the woodland, nor what hunters,  
Strutting proudly with their burdens,  
Brought of game into the village.  
Lost in thought, his gaze was resting  
On the pebbles strewn about him.

'Twas a white-haired aged pale-face  
Who had boldly sought the village  
Of the Koschees, men of iron,  
And had told a marvelous story  
To the men beneath the shadow  
Of the beech and maple dwelling.  
He had spoken of a Spirit  
Greater than all other spirits,  
Who doth dwell in glorious regions,  
In the regions of the blessed;  
High in majesty exalted  
O'er the world that lay beneath Him,  
Having for his feet to rest on  
All the boundless starry heavens.  
And in accents low and tender,  
With a soft glow in his features,  
Did he show that God doth love us,  
That his Son was given a ransom,  
As a ransom for the captive  
Who was pining in his fetters;  
And that those who wished to follow  
In the path He once had trodden,  
Must forsake their fathers' customs,  
Must no longer sing the war-song,

Must not go into the battle,  
But must fling away their arrows,  
Break their bows, and break their lances,  
And begin to love their foemen.

Though since the old quaker's visit  
To the hamlet of the Koschees  
Eight times waxed and waned the bright moon,  
Still the message of the pale-face  
Moved the heart of Oenaloela;  
For the preacher's words had 'wakened  
Strange and deep and earnest longings.  
But where'er he roamed or rested,  
Whether listening to the cataract,  
Whether dreaming in his wigwam,  
During daylight, during darkness—  
Ever in his ear was sounding  
Like the music of a brooklet,  
Rich and sweet, the blessed promise:  
"Oenaloela, as I love thee,  
I will cut the cords that bind thee;  
Only follow in my footsteps,  
Meekly follow in my footsteps."

All this day he sat and pondered;  
Often asked himself the question:  
"Shall I go and fix my arrows,  
Shall I go and fight to-morrow?"  
When at last the night had fallen  
O'er the rich and varied landscape,  
And the trees stood grave and gloomy,  
Stretching their dark arms to heaven,  
Oenaloela from his blanket  
Rose, and walked into the forest.  
As he went, the moon was slowly  
Stealing upwards o'er the treetops,  
Softly gleaming, glimmering through the  
Lower, denser, darker foliage.  
At each step he bathed his ankles  
In fast gathering heavy dewdrops.  
Neath a mighty oak whose leafy  
Branches threw widespreading shadows,  
He did halt. His sinewy bosom  
Rose and fell with strong emotion.  
"Thou," he cried, "who hast within me  
Kindled secret love towards Thee,  
Let me conquer in this struggle!"  
Panting, groaning, as though laden  
With a weighty load, he stood there.  
But at last he gained the victory,  
And a wondrous change came o'er him;  
For the storm of inward contest  
Ceased its roaring, ceased his fury.  
Filled with deep and holy rapture,  
Earnestly he gazed to heaven,  
Lifted up his hands, and murmured:—  
"Thou who forcest not but drawest  
Me to serve Thee, Thou hast conquered!  
God of love, I hear, obey Thee!"  
Straightway he did turn his footsteps,

(How much lighter now and freer!)  
Towards the dwellings of the Koschees,  
Standing scattered in a clearing,  
Just outside the little village,  
Round a brightly blazing fire,  
Sat the old warriors in council.  
Streaked with war-paint, red and glowing  
In the fire-light, sat the warriors,  
Gravely listening to their leader.  
Silence on the group had fallen,  
For the chief had ceased with talking,  
When, emerging from the darkness,  
Oenaloela came among them.  
Him the tribe esteemed and honored  
As a brave, undaunted fighter,  
Wise in words, and wise in actions.  
As his eyes swept o'er the circle,  
All observed the unwonted lustre  
Of their depth. But great amazement  
Came upon them, when he quickly  
Seized the red plume of the war-bird  
From his head, and threw them from him  
With contempt, and thus spoke forth:  
"Men of iron, bold and dauntless,  
Often have we fought together,  
Hotly chased our flying foemen,  
Through the streams and o'er the meadows,  
O'er the hills and through the thicket,  
Till we dragged them from the bushes,  
Dragged them forth and scalped them, killed  
them—  
I have ceased to be a warrior.  
The Great Spirit of the white man  
Calls within me loudly, clearly;  
Tells me to abandon evil,  
Love the right, the good and holy.  
Oh, the calling of that Spirit!  
Day by day my soul it echoed,  
Till at last I've listened to it.  
Though I've sorely grieved that Spirit,  
Still I feel his warm love streaming  
Like a flood of sunshine through me."  
Here he paused. But while he did so,  
Twenty hands were laid upon him,  
Twenty hands did seize him, bind him,  
And the angry chieftain shouted:  
"Hurl the coward in the river!  
Hurl him in the roaring river!"  
And they dragged him to the water,  
To the dark and noisy water.  
Wide they flung him from the margin,  
Far beyond the reeds and rushes.  
There at last the strife was ended.  
Oenaloela's soul ascended  
To the land of lasting sunshine.

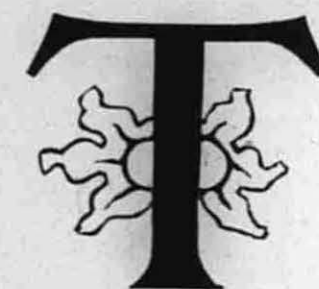
J. DE BEER, '92.

UNIVERSAL education is one of the guarantees of liberty  
and social stability.—[GUIZOT.]



## A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

MR. EDITOR:—



THE ANCHOR comes to me as a welcome visitor in the far South, the Land of Dixie, and brings with it recollections of the frozen North, where a sunny day of the South cannot be enjoyed at this season of the year. Absence of snow and sleet, of piercing cold and wintry blasts, a clear, blue sky and a balmy atmosphere, are some of the characteristics of such a day; the climate is healthful and the weather invigorating, and to one from a distant State it is a pleasure to roam over the surrounding hills, partly covered by pines and sycamore, and to pluck the violets and the leaves of the misletoe and magnolia. North-east Georgia contains some of the finest scenery in the South, mountains and valleys, winding streams and waterfalls being very abundant. The staple production of this section is cotton, and Athens is the centre of trade of the surrounding country, 90,000 bales of cotton passing through the city yearly, and this number is constantly increasing.

Among the points of interest in the city may be mentioned several cotton factories; dwelling houses with massive pillars, and wide halls and porticos, built long before the war; the remains of old breast-works and fortifications; the Lucy Cobb Institute for ladies, which has a very good reputation, having students enrolled from the North as well as from the South; and, finally, the University of Georgia, being now in the 86th year of its history. If we can consider a noble array of graduates as constituting a proud record, then surely the University of Georgia is entitled to that distinction. Among the many alumni are men eminent in science, statesmanship, and in the different professions of life. We may mention, Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy and afterwards representing his State in Congress; Benjamin H. Hill, U. S. Senator and Governor of his State; "Bob" Toombs; Leu. Colquit, who now represents his State in the Senate; Gen. Gordon, at present Governor of this State, and Henry W. Grady, editor of *The Atlanta Constitution*, who made the famous speech on the "New South," in New York city, a speech that so eminently represented the sentiments of his people, and which created such an enthusiasm in the North. Other names might be added, but it is unnecessary. Although the University has just received a severe blow in the death of the Chancellor, Dr. Mell, yet

efforts are being made, to procure a suitable successor, and, with an able Faculty, and a body of spirited and determined students, her future will be bright.

In Oconee Cemetery is the grave of a lady, marked by no costly monument, which is pointed out to a stranger as a point of interest. Many years ago, John Howard Payne composed those famous lines, "Home, Sweet Home," and sent the original copy to this lady, his sweet-heart. Misfortunes prevented their marriage, but, during all the years of her life, she carefully preserved these lines, and, at her death, expressed a desire that they should be interred with her remains. Although, it is said, large sums of money were offered for the poem, she could not be induced to part with this relic of happier days.

There exists in some parts of the North an idea that the Southern people are cruel, haughty, and arrogant, but one need only come into their midst, converse with them freely, share their hospitality, and he will soon discover that he was entirely misinformed. Although people claim here that they are losing some of their old-time hospitality, yet a stranger would not discover a deficiency in this respect. They can well serve as an example for some, who are so ready to abuse them. Of course, they love their Sunny South, and the old hills and valleys have become endeared to them by the tenderest recollections of bygone days; here, the infant colony struggled for existence, being subject to the fierce onslaught of the savage tribes; later, it has been the scene of battle in the revolutionary struggle for independence; and, again, Old Georgia has borne the brunt of battle in that most terrible of strifes, the Civil War, when Gen. Sherman, with his victorious hosts, laid waste her fertile fields, and burned her cities from Atlanta to the Sea.

Alongside of the track of the Western and Atlantic Railroad is a simple tombstone, carefully protected by the officials, marking the spot where lies buried an "unknown soldier," but dear to the hearts of the people is this spot, and many similar ones, because it marks the place where lies a defender of Georgia's soil. In the city of Athens, on a slight eminence, is erected a confederate monument, a simple marble shaft, on a pedestal of stone, and on its four sides are carved the names of those from Clark County, fallen in battle, and such a long array of names presents itself to the gaze of a beholder—names of those who willingly sacrificed their life-blood for the cause which they thought to be just and holy and right. The living cherish their memory and adore their courage and fortitude. It was

a very unfortunate and disastrous war, but now let the ashes of the fallen, of both the Blue and the Gray, wipe out forever all sectional animosities and destroy all party hatred.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN VAN WESTENBURG, '88.

## ARE LEAP-YEAR PARTIES MODEST?

"WE are all dry with drinking on't,  
We are all dry with drinking on't:  
The piper kissed the fiddler's wife  
And I can't sleep for thinking on't."

The above is but an illustration of how much ado is often made about nothing by people who are continually harping on the propriety or impropriety of nothings. It may seem to some that such an apparently social nothing as a leap-year party is not worthy that sensible people should bother their heads about it. But there are evils intruding into so-called good society of to-day which demand quick and sharp attention from honest men and women; nay, more, deserve to be unceremoniously ousted by all lovers of social purity. It seems to us that leap-year parties offend, and that seriously, against one of the chief attributes of social purity, viz.: modesty; for the requirements of a leap-year party are unnatural.

The characteristics of men differ from those of women, and, therefore, their spheres of action are different. With this in view, we enter the domain of society and see that by natural instinct and, therefore, by divine law, it is man's position to make all advances in matters pertaining to the social intermingling of the sexes, the ultimate result of which is union. The transgression of this law by man reveals to us his effeminacy; by woman, her immodesty. Content to remain that for which she was created, woman is to man a being of admiration and adoration. When in any respect she wishes to make him the "helpmeet" for her, and he attempts to make her stand the brunt of life's battle, both lose their place in the divine plan and both lose the power to command respect. Woman's great characteristic is womanly modesty; man's great quality is manly strength. For this reason it is that when man and woman exchange positions in life, it becomes effeminacy in the one and immodesty in the other. Who can refute the statement that this change takes place in leap-year parties? And if so, will any one dare to call leap-year parties modest?

The requirements of a leap-year party are contrary to all social precedence. The law of precedence is a strange law, but in the power of its man-

dates stands second to that of nature only. And precedence strengthens the natural law that man should make all advances in the social intercourse between the sexes. If we trace the history of society of every land down to the present, we find that in all things which pertain to marriage, even in its most distant relation, to make overtures is the part of man, not of woman. To set herself in opposition to this universal law becomes not a woman; it is immodest. But is it not done in leap-year parties? By a gradual development of civilized precedence—if it may so be expressed—woman has become queen of society and may rule there with firm yet gentle sway. If she defies the power which has given her authority; if she lays aside the golden sceptre; if she puts off her queenly garments and dons the habiliments of man; she loses her power, she loses her own queenly dignity. When woman with all her finer nature, with all her more tender attributes, does away with that which in the eyes of humanity makes her woman, she not only to appearance but in reality becomes immodest. She might almost as well put on the boxing-gloves and enter the ring. This is an extreme comparison, but how can leap-year parties, which tend to similar results, be or appear modest?

In conclusion we would say that we have not aimed to attack persons but principles. We believe and know that many true and modest women believe in leap-year parties. And that is just the reason why the veil should be lifted from this apparently harmless matter.

A LOVER OF SOCIAL PURITY.

## APPLIED ASTRONOMY.

In looking through a pile of rubbish, we found an old time and weather worn diary of some country parson, way back between the thirties and forties. Among other quaint sayings we found the following remarks, which, in our humble opinion, are worthy of mention in THE ANCHOR:

## UNNATURAL ECLIPSES.

1. When a man is drunk and can neither go, stand, nor sit, without support, his reason and powers are eclipsed.
2. When a man keeps late hours and bad company, his reputation is eclipsed.
3. When a man, in trade, cheats everyone he deals with, his honesty is eclipsed.
4. When a man buys goods for which he never intends to pay, and he is discovered by the vendors, his credit becomes eclipsed.



5. When a man promises anything and does not live up to his promises, his veracity becomes eclipsed.

6. When a modest, industrious girl marries a lazy, drunken husband, her pleasure is eclipsed.

7. When a man marries a dandizelle, who pursues the customs, fripperies, and fashions of this gay world, his fortune—if he has any—will soon be eclipsed.

8. But, when a man commits a crime, for which he is hanged, then comes the total eclipse—darker than that of Black Monday.

Reason and Powers,—Reputation,—Honesty,—Credit,—Veracity,—Pleasure,—Fortune,—Total Eclipse.

CHARLES T. STEFFENS, '82.

PROFESSORS, teachers, students and all interested in the higher education will be glad to hear that a new educational weekly, entitled *University* is being published in their interests. The magazine began with the new year and has met with unwonted success. Its aim is "to present an accurate and impartial reflection of all events and questions of the college world."

Each number contains a portrait and biographical sketch of some prominent educator. Another attractive feature is the correspondence from different universities and colleges. The last number, which has just come to our table, contains "Views on Coeducation", a series of very interesting and instructive letters on this timely subject by Pres. Fairchild, of Oberlin, Pres. Adams, of Cornell, Pres. Haydn of Adelbert, Dr. Wm. A. Hammond and others. *University* has proved itself worthy of success and we hope financial support will not be wanting.

In order to stimulate writing in both prose and verse among under-graduates *University* offers two prizes of two hundred and fifty dollars each for the best productions in prose and verse, respectively, contributed by any student in regular standing at any American college.

A splendid opportunity is hereby offered ambitious students for acquiring both honor and wealth. Conditions, etc., will be sent on receipt of stamp. Single numbers of *University* 10 cents.

Address: EDITOR OF UNIVERSITY, 40 West 24th street, New York City.

THAT youth is now best educated, whether by home schooling or studies abroad, who is left by his teachers the most apt scholar for the subtle and all-pervading influence of our best American life.—[REV. A. D. MAYO.]

# PERSONALS.

Gilmore, C class, after a long absence, is again attending college.

Mr. Kumage Kimura, '79, is at present teaching in Tokio, Japan.

Waaenberg, '85, theological student, has accepted a call from Pultneyville, N. Y.

Hobart Whittaker, formerly class of '87 here, is at present a Sophomore at Amherst.

Miss Steffens, '91, and Van Engelen, '92, have been absent for several days, on account of illness.

Rev. Wm. Moerdyk, '66, of Pella, Iowa, has declined a call from the Ref. Church of New Holland, Mich.

Misses Thompson, Meengs, and Doornink have paid their former classmates a visit in their recitation rooms.

Coster, '87, has passed a successful examination as assistant pharmacist, before the Michigan State Board of Pharmacy.

Zwemer, '88, led the singing in the chapel several mornings. Muilenburg, '89, the chorister, had contracted a severe cold.

Dr. E. Hofma, a graduate of the Preparatory Department, is enjoying a successful medical practice, at Grand Haven, Mich.

Rev. A. Vennema, '79, pastor of the 3d Reformed Church of Kalamazoo, Mich., has declined a call from Jamaica, New Jersey.

H. Kleyn, a graduate of the Preparatory Department, now employed in his father's planing mill in this city, had the misfortune to cut three fingers of his left hand with a circular saw.

Rev. Dr. C. N. Waldron, of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, Mich., died on the evening of March 2d, while conducting services in the prayer-meeting. His death is attributed to heart disease. He had but recently given the Fraternal Society thirty dollars in their efforts to increase the college library.

Dykema, of the C class, received a gift of sixteen dollars from the students. It was made to defray the expenses of the trip to his home, Fulton, Ill., on the occasion of his sister's death.

G. S. V. Nykerk, of Overisel, a Preparatory graduate, was highly commended by the Board of Supervisors, of Allegan County, for the manner in which he kept the township treasury books.

Ossewaarde, '88, has received the appointment of the American Bible Society, as Colporteur for the southern portion of Ottawa County and the whole of Muskegon County. He is to start May 1st.

The initial letters and engravings which are appearing in this paper are designed and engraved by Mr. John De Pree, of Grand Rapids. He is a son of Rev. P. De Pree, member of the College Council.

It is reported that Van Dyne, of the B class, will shortly start up an athletic show in this city. Several urchins are already being trained for their stations of usefulness. Under such leadership the show will undoubtedly be a success.

Dr. and Mrs. Otte reached Amoy in excellent condition Jan. 12, and were most cordially welcomed by our missionary families there. They at once took up the study of the language, and the doctor was to visit Sioké, a journey of nine days to and fro—which will be his field and the location of the hospital, by appointment of the Board.—*Church Record, Grand Rapids.*

Peeke, '87, crossed the Pacific on the steamer San Pablo. A short stop was made at Honolulu, where the missionaries on board were entertained by Mr. Damon, the Supt. of Chinese Missions. After a riot among the Chinese who were on board, the steamer safely reached Yokohama, Japan, January 16th, and three days later Mr. Peeke arrived at Nagasaki, where he immediately began work in the Steele Memorial School.

The first term of the government school at Yamaguchi, Japan, opened the beginning of last October, in charge of Rev. T. Romeyn Beck, D. D., for many years professor here. The school is one of the six *Koto-chee-gakko*, or schools preparatory to entering the University of Tokio. Three times a week Dr. Beck has a students' Bible Class at his home. In regard to missionary work he writes:—"Throughout the empire Buddhism and Shintoism

are dying or dead, and the educated classes are practically infidel. It is a state of transition and a critical time for Japan. A great responsibility is laid upon the Church at home. Good and true men are needed, and strong men intellectually."

## COLLEGE NEWS.

The second term is almost ended.

The '88's have commenced the study of Esthetics.

Some-one ought to agitate that gymnasium scheme again.

We have among our exchanges a journal published by the prisoners at Stillwater, Minn.

The Faculty has again requested those students who have not yet signed the rules, to do so.

Skating has lately been exceptionally fine, and has been enjoyed to its full extent by the students.

A few of the new books purchased by the Fraternal Society have been placed in the library. They are in great demand. Why are not all the books placed in the library?

Washington's birthday was observed by a suspension of studies. Pres. Scott expressed a wish that next year the students would, by suitable exercises, provide for the proper observance of the day.

The Seniors recently spent a very enjoyable afternoon at the home of H. Geerlings, one of their number. At this meeting they elected the following class officers: J. Lamar, Pres.; H. Geerlings, Sec'y.

We notice that *De Grondwet* makes mention of a little difficulty which occurred recently between a number of young men from the city and the students. *De Grondwet* should have informed itself better as to the facts.

Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, of Grand Rapids, lectured for the Fraternal Society, on the subject—Robert Burns. The lecture was well attended, and the audience listened to an interesting account of the life and character of Scotia's unfortunate bard.

WHAT could make a dangerous combination? Fop and Dinah-might.

EXCELLENCE in any department, can now be attained only by the labor of a life time. It is not purchased at a lesser price.—[JOHNSON.]



## Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

On invitation of the King of Sweden, the World's Convention of the Y. M. C. A. will convene in August, at Stockholm, Sweden.

On November 25, 1851, the first association was formed in America, at Montreal, Canada, and the first association formed in our own country, was at Boston, Dec. 29, 1851.

The College Association at Deer Lodge, Montana, holds two gospel meetings every week, besides services in the jail. S. F. Moore is Corresponding Secretary of the Association.

The Holland City Y. M. C. A. have made arrangements for an entertainment to be given Thursday evening, March 22, at the Lyceum Hall. The entertainment will be in the Holland language, and will be in charge of Mr. P. Van Wanroy, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A New York merchant has offered a prize of one hundred dollars for the best essay on "Christ our Nation's King." The essay is to be finished by May 31. The conditions of the competition may be obtained from Rev. R. H. McCready, 252 Broadway, New York.

An association was recently organized at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, with a membership of 34. Their Corresponding Secretary is Miss M. Ella Stevens. The work there has been considerably interrupted by the prevalence of measles among the students. A few cases have proved fatal, and several of the leaders were seriously ill.

From the Association of the State Normal School, Whitewater, Wis., we learn that they have at present 66 members, of whom 40 are active members. The average attendance of their weekly prayer-meeting is 43. There is at present a great interest manifested in the meetings, and the prospect for the future is very encouraging. They have nine Bible Classes, with an average attendance of six members. These classes are all doing good work, and their influence is greatly felt in the school.

In 1821 was born Mr. George Williams, the hero of a beautiful little story. It might be called a twin story to that interesting tale of the few young men, who once gathered at the side of an eastern haystack for the purpose of prayer for missions.

On June 6th, 1844, Mr. Williams, inspired with a burning desire to save his fellow young men, invited a few of his friends to meet with him in a little room in London, England, to pray, and to devise a plan for work among their companions. That evening the first Y. M. C. A. was organized. Thus began that great work, which is now prospering throughout the world. The hero is still living as President of the London Association.

## FROM THE COLLEGES.

Chapel attendance at Columbia is voluntary this year.

"Harvard Reminiscences," by Dr. A. P. Peabody, is just out.

Amherst College has a billiard room attached to its gymnasium.

The property of the Yale Boat Club is valued at \$10,000.

Mock conventions are being held in many eastern colleges.

Thirteen foreign countries are represented at Yale this year.

Two-thirds of the Dartmouth students work their way through college.

Chauncey M. Depew has been elected President of the Yale alumni.

The Rutgers College nine has challenged Harvard, Yale, and Williams.

Thirty college graduates are employed on the editorial staff of the *New York Sun*.

Ex-President Hayes is an enthusiastic advocate of manual training in colleges.

The annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge will take place March 24th.

One of the Faculty of a Spanish college was recently tarred and feathered by the students.

The University of Pennsylvania will endeavor to stop cigarette smoking on the college grounds.

According to a student, the average expenditure at Dartmouth College is \$440 for the college year.

Out of every hundred Freshmen who enter Yale, seventy five are graduated; at Harvard seventy-four.

## MANY MISTAKES MENDED.

The Tibballs Book Company, of 26 Warren street, N. Y., have published a volume through which they ought to make a fortune. It is a tastefully bound publication of three hundred and odd pages, which I cordially commend to the attention of the English-speaking race. It is patterned somewhat after the book "Don't," which, as everybody knows, had an enormous sale, but it is broader in its purpose and is a much more useful publication. Better than any ordinary course of grammar, as taught in the schools, in this volume, which contains 2,500 corrections in speaking, pronouncing and writing the English language, and which nobody can read without profit. The object of the book is not only to correct common mistakes, but to promote an accurate habit of expression, both in speaking and writing. The proper pronunciation of many disputed words is given; the mistakes of frequently confounded synonyms are shown; there is a valuable chapter upon pronunciation, and the wrong use of words and phrases generally is pointed out. I might cite a hundred illustrations, if I had the space, of words and expressions that are tabooed by this volume, but one or two will show the character of the work. For instance, the wrong use of "proceed" in place of "went;" the expression, "quarter to ten" instead of "quarter of ten;" the term "gent" for "gentleman;" "sympathy with" in place of "sympathy for;" the misuse of prepositions, "that" and "what," etc. The book is sent by mail to any address for \$1.—N. Y. World.



Home Gymnastics for people of sedentary habits is an absolute necessity to secure and retain good health. You can obtain the necessary exercise at a very small cost. Send for catalogue of *Gymnastic Goods*. We especially recommend our *Peerless Pulley Weights*, price \$10.00, and *Lafin's Parlor Rowing Machine* at \$10.00. Address  
**A. C. Spalding & Bros.,**  
241 Broadway, 108 Madison Street,  
New York. Chicago, Ill.

Cornell University, being established under the land grant act, receives \$15,000 annually from the government.

The Delta Phi Greek Letter Society, of Rutgers College, has nearly completed a handsome new building at a cost of \$15,000.

Prof. Simon Newcomb's daughter enjoys the distinction of having been the only female student at Johns Hopkins University.—*Ex.*

At Amherst a barrel of cider is given each year to the class winning the greatest number of events in the annual athletic sports.

Professor Ernest Young, of Harvard, has committed suicide. The act is supposed to have been due to temporary insanity caused by over-study.

The University of Bologna, Italy, celebrates its eight hundredth anniversary this year, and has invited delegates from the leading American Universities.—*Ex.*

A movement is being considered in Chicago for the establishment of a college in ethical culture. \$20,000 has already been promised towards the erection of buildings.

Keefe, of the New Yorks is training the Amherst nine; Ferguson of the Philadelphias, the Princeton nine; Sunday, of the Chicagos, the nine of the North western University.

Carlyle said he thought he should have been a wiser man, and certainly a godlier one, if he had followed his father's steps and left Latin and Greek to the fools that wanted them.—*Amherst Student.*

At the recent examination at Cornell for seven \$200 scholarships, three were gained by young men and two by young women in mathematics; one by a young man and one by a young woman in the classics. The girls will hold their own in college.—*Independent.*

Divinity students are in the majority as college foot-ball captains. The captain of the Yale College foot-ball team for the coming season, Corbin, is a prospective clergyman, and, like his friend Stagg, of the base-ball team is an active supporter of the religious movement brought about in American colleges by Professor Drummond, of Edinburgh University. Cowan, the newly elected captain of Princeton's foot-ball team, is an enthusiastic divine, and George Manchester, of Wesleyan, who is to manage the college team, is an earnest missionary worker.—[*University.*]

Reduced Prices in



62 CANAL ST.  
GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

Cabinet Photos.

My class rates are as low as any and work superior.



THE benefits of college training are fivefold: It gives a general survey of the broad fields of knowledge; it gives mental discipline; it excites by rivalry to devotion; it brings the student in contact with minds of the greatest culture and strength—representative minds, specialists, leaders, masters in every department of human thought—and it inspires a man to continued study.—[J. H. VINCENT, D. D.]



## ALMA SANITARIUM, Alma, Mich.

(See Advertisement on last page of cover.)

THE parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a useful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance.—[CHANCELLOR KENT.]

## Crandell's Bazaar

On Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.,

Is the place to buy

CLOCKS & LAMPS, BOTH STAND & HANGING.

Newest and Latest Novelties in

Glassware and Crockery, Tinware,

STATIONERY AND TOYS of all kinds.

Prices the lowest. Don't fail to drop in.

## DR. M. VEENBOER,

33, 34, 35 and 36 Wenham Block,  
N.-E. Cor. Monroe and Division Sts.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Sanative Medication a Blessing; Poison a Cures!

For who knows most, him loss of time most grieves—  
Dante's Divine Comedy.

## Bargains!

AT THE LARGE

Furniture Store,

—OF—

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

—IN—

WALL PAPER

—AND—

CARPETS.

Of which they received a larger stock than ever was exhibited in this City. We also carry the Best Prime Live Geese Feathers at bottom prices.

RIVER STREET.

HOLLAND, MICH.

NOTICE:—The Anchor is for sale at the News Stand of Yates & Kane, corner Eighth and River Sts. Single Copies 5 cents. Subscriptions for the year will also be taken at 50 cents.

**Educate** PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, Young Men and Young Women, Boys and Girls, throughout the United States, wishing to learn the best practical facilities given by the various schools, should take pains to inform themselves in regard to the GRAND RAPIDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PRACTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL. Send for College Journal. Address, C. G. SWENBERG, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STUDENTS:—Patronize those merchants who advertise in the columns of your college paper. They will then realize that the "ad's" are worth double the price charged.

## JACKSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

103 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS,

\$3.00 per Doz.

CLUB RATES STILL LOWER:

Club of 3, \$2.80 per doz.	Club of 7, \$2.40 per doz.
" 4, 2.70 "	" 8, 2.30 "
" 5, 2.60 "	" 9, 2.20 "
" 6, 2.50 "	" 10, 2.10 "

## EATON & LYON,

Booksellers AND Stationers,

20 & 22 MONROE ST.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

We keep a complete line of School and College Text Books and School Supplies; and make a specialty of furnishing Township and Sunday School Libraries, on the most advantageous terms. Teachers are invited to make our store a resort when in the city. Send for our new catalogue of miscellaneous books.



Get Your

WATCHES,  
CLOCKS AND  
JEWELRY

Repaired by

**C. A. Stevenson,**

Successor to H. Wykhuyzen.

Next door to "Holland City News" office.



## VAN DUREN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers.

Have a Well Assorted Stock on hand.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REPAIRING AND CUSTOM WORK  
A SPECIALTY.

Three doors east of Post Office,  
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



# The Tower Clothing Co.

Begins the New Year by Inaugurating the

**GREATEST SENSATIONAL SALE  
OF CLOTHING ON RECORD.**

You take your Choice this Week of Any

**\$18, \$16, \$15 or \$12**

ALL WOOL SUITS IN OUR STOCK AT

**\$10 Ten Dollars. \$10**

Of all our Cassimere and Cheviot Suits which we sold from \$14 to \$18, and every other store sells at \$18 to \$22, we give you your choice at

PRICES CUT IN TWO ON OVERCOATS.

**500 OVERCOATS AT HALF OFF.**

In order to meet those with Smaller Purses, Choice of Any

**\$9, - \$8, - \$7, - AND - \$6,**

*SUITS IN THE HOUSE FOR*

**\$5.00**

For Full Particulars See Evening Papers.

**TOWER. ————— TOWER.**